

The Panel also offered suggestions for early expansion of the register's scope and looked at the resource implications of maintaining the register. The Panel noted that recent UN cutbacks give rise to serious concerns about the ODA's ability to operate and maintain the register.

The Panel was established by the Secretary-General in December 1991. It consisted of representatives of all geographical regions of the globe, including both arms exporters and arms importers. Canada was represented by Mr. Don Sinclair, Deputy Director of the Non-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament Division of EAITC. In December 1992, the UN General Assembly approved by consensus a resolution accepting the Panel's recommendations. A second group of governmental experts will be convened in 1994 to review the register's operation and to consider its further development.

Report on Military Exports Released

Canada's *Second Annual Report on the Export of Military Goods* was released in June 1992. The *Report* outlines the government's strict criteria for permitting the export of Canadian-made military goods and lists countries that purchased Canadian military goods under the export permit system during 1991. Of these goods, 75 percent were classed as "non-offensive," such as bomb-disposal suits and communications equipment. Overall, 95 percent of Canadian military exports during 1991 went to Canada's NATO allies and to countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

"Canada leads the world in the campaign for transparency in arms transfers," said Secretary of State for External Affairs Barbara McDougall on the *Report's* release. "We were instrumental in the United Nations decision to establish a new global arms register last December and our own report far exceeds what is required for the register. I'm confident that our efforts will contribute to greater international openness about the sale and transfer of arms."

The *Report* was tabled in the House of Commons and at the United Nations.

Canada Responds to Secretary-General's Report on Arms Control

On October 27, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali presented Member States with a report containing his vision of the UN's potential role in disarmament. *New Dimensions of Arms Regulation and Disarmament in the Post-Cold War World* builds on the Secretary-General's earlier report on UN involvement in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping, entitled *An Agenda for Peace*.

In a November 11 statement delivered by Ambassador for Disarmament Peggy Mason, Canada welcomed the report and strongly supported its thesis that three key issues — namely integration of disarmament issues into the broader peace and security agenda, globalization of the arms control and disarmament process, and revitalization of the process in the wake of the Cold War — must be the foundation of an intensified international effort to enhance the effectiveness of arms control and disarmament.

On the issue of revitalization, Canada noted that despite recent positive developments, the proliferation of technology and equipment capable of making weapons of mass destruction continues to be a source of instability. In Canada's view, the multilateral system must respond quickly in two key ways:

- 1) by confirming and strengthening global non-proliferation instruments, like the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) and the forthcoming Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC); this also involves concluding a comprehensive nuclear test ban and developing further — and harmonizing where possible — export controls of sensitive technologies; and
- 2) by developing and applying regional arms control regimes, linking global and regional measures as required.

Canada noted with interest the report's proposal to examine the role of private arms dealers and their connection to problems associated with international arms transfers. Canada commended the proposal to establish a task force to provide Member States with advice on military conversion programs. Canada also expressed interest in receiving further details concerning the role the Secretary-General envisages for the Security Council in disarmament matters, especially in the enforcement of non-proliferation.

Canada strongly supported the Secretary-General's proposal to reassess the UN disarmament machinery to ensure it is able to address new realities and priorities. The Conference on Disarmament (CD), in particular, requires a rationalization of agenda and membership to reflect changed geo-political circumstances. However, Canada expressed reservations about a suggestion that the CD take on the role of a permanent review and supervisory body for some existing multilateral arms control and disarmament agreements. In Canada's view, the CD's focus should not be diverted from being the sole UN body with the authority to negotiate global arms control agreements.

ENMOD Review Conference Held

The Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military and Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD) was held in Geneva from September 14 to 21. The Canadian delegation to the Conference was led by Ms Peggy Mason, Ambassador for Disarmament. The following are excerpts from Ambassador Mason's opening and concluding statements to the Conference.

Opening Statement

Our task, according to Article VIII, is to "review the operation of the Convention, with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions are being realized, and...in particular [to] examine the effectiveness of the provisions of Article I, Paragraph I, in eliminating the dangers of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques"...